

NEW YORK HERALD.

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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—
 One Copy..... 5
 Three Copies..... 15
 Five Copies..... 25
 Ten Copies..... 50
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 JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII..... No. 45

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.—UNDERMILL.
 NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—UN DUEL SOUT RIEN.—MARIUS BRUL.
 GERMAN OPERA, Olympic Theatre, Broadway.—MERRY WIVES OF WINCHESTER.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 508 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HART'S WITNESS HIS MIRROR.—THE HEAD IN THE AIR.—THE INDIAN BARKER.—THEATRE.
 STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. FREDERICK WIDOWS.

ANSHUTZ'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 141 Eighth street.—FIFTH MUSICAL SCHOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINERS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR OWN HANDS.—THEATRE.
 KELLY & LEON'S MINERS, 720 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR OWN HANDS.—THEATRE.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFIN & CHRISTY'S MINERS.—THEATRE.
 TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, BALLET, DIVERSITY, &c.—SMAR MAC CULUM, THE IRISH REFUGEE.

CHARLES WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY, BALLET, &c.—THE STAGE STRUCK BY MERRAID.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MARRIED LIFE.—THE OCEAN VACATION.—THEATRE.
 HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLIQUES.—THE BLACK CROOK.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Eighth street.—DR. HERBERT'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON HEALTH TO GENTLEMEN.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—MOVING MIRROR OF THE FUGITIVE'S PROGRESS.—SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF FRODO.—THE WASHINGTON TIMES.—WONDERS OF NATURE.—SCIENCE AND ART.—LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M.

New York, Thursday, February 14, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in Chester, London and Dublin, February 13, we have interesting details of the Penian movement in the first named city which was specially reported in the HERALD yesterday. Despatches read in the House of Commons stated that the demonstration was serious, and that the Penians might have taken the town but for "timely information" given to the authorities. The London papers say that the four hundred strikers went merely to witness a prize fight. The men have left Chester. No arrests were made. Severely supposed Penians were arrested in Dublin on the arrival of the Holyhead mail steamer on Tuesday. The Penians in Liverpool assert that attempts will be made to blow up some of the docks in that port, and "more trouble" is looked for in England.

The Derby reform plan is unpopular.

King Victor Emmanuel has dissolved the Italian Parliament. The Premier Riccio resigned at the King's request.

An American ship has sailed from the Spanish coast to take of Christian families from Candia.

The Prussian liberals have carried the city of Berlin at the election of members for the North German Parliament.

Consols closed at 91, for money, in London yesterday. United States five-twenty were at 73½ in London, and 76½ in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market had a downward tendency with middling uplands at 14½d. Breadstuffs quiet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the passage of the bill for the establishment of civil government by the House was announced, and the same bill was immediately taken up. Its consideration requiring unanimous consent it was postponed until to-day, Mr. Hendricks objecting. The bill to punish larceny of government property by a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment was passed. Numerous bills were reported favorably or adversely from the various committees. The bill to establish a naval station at League Island was taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate took a recess. In the evening session several bills of a personal or local character were acted upon. A bill appropriating \$20,000 for the temporary relief of destitute colored people in the District, the sum to be distributed by the Freedmen's Bureau, was passed. The bill amending the act incorporating the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, by changing the corporation, who were originally General Grant and other officers of the Army, to citizens of the District of Columbia, was passed. The passage of the Military Government bill by the House was announced, and its consideration moved, but, requiring unanimous consent, it was postponed. The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House the consideration of the bill to establish military governments in the South was resumed. Mr. Stevens withdrew his motion to recommittal the bill, in order to offer an amendment authorizing Congress to detail five general officers to commands in the districts proposed; but Mr. Garfield suggesting that it was not for Congress to detail army officers, the amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Boutwell took the floor in advocacy of the bill, and Mr. Stevens, at the conclusion, moved the previous question. The House refused to accede to the motion by a vote of 54 to 78. Mr. Bingham spoke in opposition to the bill. A motion to lay the bill on the table was made to test the sense of the House and resulted, yeas 39; nays 115. Mr. Stevens was entitled to close the debate, and in the course of his remarks censured Mr. Bingham, for his remarks in opposition to the bill, very severely. The question on the motion referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee, was then taken and defeated by 69 yeas to 95 nays. The bill was then passed as modified by a vote of 109 yeas against 55 nays. The bill as passed describes the States affected by it as "the late so-called Confederate States," instead of "so-called States," as originally printed, and inserts the word "local" before the words "civil tribunals." A recess was taken, and on resuming the consideration of the bill to amend existing laws relative to the internal revenue was proceeded with in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Morrill made a speech on the subject. The bill, so far as passed by the committee, is published in our columns this morning. The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a petition signed by fifteen hundred property owners and tenants in Broadway was presented favoring an underground railroad. A bill for the extension of Madison avenue was reported favorably, and a bill for the extension of Second avenue was introduced. A resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to protect property in New York from fire was adopted. The bill incorporating a company to build a bridge over East river was ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the bill to construct an elevated railway in the streets of New York was reported from the committee unfavorably, and the report was agreed to. Several other unimportant bills were reported, and a resolution to adjourn on the 15th until the 25th inst. was adopted. The Assembly then adjourned.

The Board of Public Works bill was adopted by the Senate Committee last night with some amendments, there being only two dissenting votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Mexico, by way of New Orleans, reports that Maximilian is in Mexico city, and rumors were conflicting relative to his intended departure. Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops would leave the capital about the 15th inst. Foreigners were departing as rapidly as possible.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening on universal suffrage, in which he strongly advocated the extension of the suffrage to women. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Fraternity, and was the first of a course of four announced for the season.

The ceremony of closing the evening schools throughout the city took place last evening.

Four liquor dealers were arraigned before the police magistrates of this city yesterday, charged with violating the Excise law.

Superintendent Kennedy appeared before Justice Dowling in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer to a complaint preferred against him by Justice Michael Connolly. The Superintendent waived an examination, and after some sharp words between him and Mr. Connolly the necessary papers were signed and he left the court. The charges against him will be sent to the Grand Jury.

In the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday judgment was given in the case of one Sheffield, a citizen of Rhode Island, who fell over the stump of a tree near City Hall Park, receiving thereby serious injuries.

The points of law in the case of Smolder vs. Barney were yesterday decided by Judge Smalley, in the United States Circuit Court, in favor of the plaintiff. Verdict accordingly. The case will be brought before the Supreme Court at Washington.

An important case was yesterday decided in the United States Circuit Court in an action brought to recover an alleged excess of duty upon an importation of paper admitted to be sized, but not sized to a degree within the meaning of the act which imposes a tax of thirty-five per cent on such goods. The question being one to be decided by a jury, that body, after brief instructions from the court, returned a verdict for the government.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Judge Garzod delivered an important charge to the jury in the case of William Cappel vs. the Marine Bank, upon the subject of legal tender, which will be found under the head of law reports.

The trial of John Kane for the alleged murder of Mary Sanford, one of the victims of the fire at the premises 563 Second avenue (owned by Kane), in the month of December last, is fixed to take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, one week from Monday next.

William A. Gilder was examined yesterday, before Commissioner Betts, on a charge of having drawn pay as an officer of the United States Army after he had been discharged from the service. The further hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

The case of Mooney vs. the Central Park and North and East River Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad companies—an action to recover damages for alleged injuries caused to plaintiff by a collision between a street car and a locomotive—was at hearing in the Marine Court yesterday before Judge Alker and a jury, and had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, Silvanus Landberg, Jeweler, was examined on a charge of having illegally detained a letter addressed to Charles Loeffler. The evidence of Loeffler having been taken, the Commissioner adjourned the case with the view of ascertaining if he had jurisdiction in the matter.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Alker in the case of Healey vs. Cranston, which was an action, for alleged false imprisonment, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$100.

Judge Russell disposed of a number of forgery cases yesterday in the General Sessions.

The State Agricultural Society met at Albany yesterday.

The Mississippi River Convention, at St. Louis, adjourned sine die yesterday.

Seven thousand Indians are reported in council at Downer's Station, on the Smoky Hill route across the Plains, on the question of war or peace, with a decided majority in favor of war before the grass grows.

The R. R. Cuyler has been permitted to sail on condition of giving bonds in double the value of the vessel and cargo not to violate the neutrality laws.

The stock market was dull and heavy yesterday. Gold opened at 137½, and closed in the room at 136¾; but subsequently on the street transactions were reported at 137½ & ¾.

Domestic produce ruled extremely quiet yesterday, and prices still continued to favor the purchaser. Mr. Chandee in is limited demand, but holders were firm in their views. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was dull. On 'Change flour was dull, and 5c & 10c per bush lower; while wheat, corn and oats ruled dull and drooping. Pork was heavy and low. Beef was active at former prices. Lard was in fair demand, but at easier prices. Freight was quiet. Whiskey was steady and firm. Naval stores more active. Petroleum dull, but prices were unchanged.

The Drift of Congress—The Impeachment Party Gaining Ground.

The heavy vote—113 against 48—by which the bill of Mr. Eliot for the reconstruction of Louisiana has passed the House of Representatives is very significant; for it means nothing less than this—that all the State governments set up by President Johnson without authority from Congress are to be pulled down, and that every State concerned is to be reconstructed from the beginning.

This Louisiana bill provides that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint for one year a Governor for the State, a man of thoroughly loyal antecedents and character, whose skirts are entirely free of any rebel affiliations, and that in the same way and under the same conditions a provisional council of nine members shall be forthwith appointed for the temporary government of the State, including the appointment of subordinate officers, &c., all of whom are to be subject to the iron-clad oath; that on the first Tuesday in June next, under said provisional government, there shall be an election for a regular Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Legislature; that male citizens of all colors, above the age of twenty-one, thoroughly loyal and free from any taint of the rebellion, shall have the right to vote, and "none others" that in October next a convention of loyal men shall be elected to form a new State constitution; that the State meantime shall be placed under the additional protection of a military commander, with sufficient force to maintain order, and that all the proceedings of this provisional and regular State government and convention shall be subject to the approval of Congress from the first to the last step required for the restoration of said State to full fellowship in the Union. This bill, therefore, so far as Louisiana is concerned, utterly overthrows and supersedes the State establishment set up and recognized by President Johnson, and may thus be considered as putting to him the alternative of an absolute surrender of his policy or the hazards of those ulterior measures—impeachment and removal—suggested by Mr. Banks.

Having disposed of this bill the House yesterday resumed the consideration of and passed, by the equally decisive vote of 109 to 55, the bill of Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, providing temporarily for the division of the ten excluded rebel States into five military districts and the revival of martial law therein, each district to be under a military commander and all to be subject to the general supervision and control of General Grant. The objects contemplated are—the maintenance

of law and order, the protection of the loyal Southern whites and emancipated blacks in the States concerned, until new civil governments can be established by Congress. In support of this measure Mr. Allison, of Iowa, said that the House had repudiated (in the Louisiana bill) the pretended State governments set up in the South by the President; that if Congress did not now place the control of those States in the hands of loyal men it would be derelict to its duties and untrue to its pledges; that he did not believe the President would yield one hair's breadth of his position. His plan was to place rebels in the control of those States. Nor were military governments a new thing to them. They had been under martial law from the collapse of the rebellion to the 1st of August, 1866, and from that day to this it has been a sad period for the Union people of the South. Such was the general drift of this discussion on the republicans side, their so-called conservatives, as the debate progressed, gradually giving way.

The Louisiana bill, then, will be the test. The vote of the House indicates a nearly unbroken front of the republicans in the Senate upon it. They have no previous questions in that body; but within four or five days the debate may be exhausted, the minority being only ten or fifteen men. The bill may thus be passed in time to give the President his ten days for consideration within the prescribed limits of this Congress. Should the measure thus come before him he must sign it, veto it, or, as with the Territorial Suffrage bill, by holding it beyond his ten days' limit, permit it to become a law without his signature. We guess that the expectation and "the true intent and meaning of the bill" is a veto, which, as it will be equivalent to a reaffirmation of his purpose to adhere to his policy, will inevitably bring upon him the alternative of impeachment.

The complete abandonment of his policy and his surrender to co-operation with the policy of Congress, or his impeachment and removal from office, is the alternative now presented to Mr. Johnson. The vote upon this Louisiana bill extinguishes the half-way measures suggested by Messrs. Banks, Bingham and Raymond. Nor is there any other course left to Congress in declaring and assuming its constitutional rights and powers but to maintain them to the last extremity. The duty and the policy of Congress upon this question of jurisdiction are as clear as its rights. It was not the "poundage and tonnage" that arrayed the Long Parliament against Charles the First, but it was the great question of executive usurpations of the exclusive powers of Parliament. Upon that issue the maintenance of our constitution and its delegated powers depend—upon the surrender, resignation or removal of our present Executive; and upon this issue hangs for some time longer the cohesion or the speedy disintegration of the party in power.

The Reform Movement in Great Britain.

Our recent cable intelligence relating to the political situation in Great Britain is intensely interesting and exciting. The long-looked for demonstration has at last come off. Old England still lives, but it is manifest she contains within herself elements of a very dangerous, a very combustible description. The procession was large, though not perhaps just so large as many had been led to expect. The conduct of the multitude was orderly and dignified throughout the entire line of march; nor can it be said that the proceedings in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, where the business of the day was brought to a close, were out of keeping with those which had preceded. It would be unsafe, however, to argue from the absence of violence on the part of the people that they were lukewarm in the cause. A more satisfactory reason might be found in their recititude of motive and consciousness of strength. Some of their motives were daring in the extreme; all of them were deeply significant. The bearing aloft of a picture of an American yacht was not without a lesson which many doubtless read; while the tribute of respect paid to the American Minister indicates how powerfully the popular mind is inclining towards republican institutions. Altogether it must be admitted that if the cause of reform has not been materially helped by the demonstration itself, it has not been damaged by the behavior of the populace.

The reform movement now, however, has entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence. The demonstration period is ended. This last, indeed, was not needed to convince those in power that reform in the representation was wanted and must be conceded. It is not to be denied that the affair of the 11th was robbed of much of its importance by the previous declaration of the government that they were willing to attempt the settlement of the vexed question. The people have done their part and done it well. The struggle has been transferred to another arena and must be settled by other combatants. Interest centres now in the House of Commons. Disraeli, with characteristic boldness, has taken the matter in hand. The course which he proposes to follow, though revealing in some sense the timidity of the party to which he adheres, and certain to meet with disfavor at the hands of his whig rivals, is amply justified by the circumstances in which he finds himself placed. The defeat of the late reform bill was the result of disunion among the liberals themselves, rather than of any factions opposition on the part of the conservatives. He is not in any sense barred by his antecedents from taking up the question; and if Mr. Gladstone at the head of the great liberal party failed to carry reform as a government measure, there is no reason why he at the head of a party numerically inferior should not learn from his rival's failure and avoid a similar danger. If reform is really wanted it should be welcome at any hand; nor can there be any reasonable objection on the part of the House to consider the question without regard to distinction of party. Much will depend upon the form which Mr. Disraeli's promised resolutions may assume. The 25th of February, the day fixed for their announcement, will be anxiously awaited.

We have no desire to forecast events where possibilities are so numerous. Whether reform shall be carried by resolution or in the shape of a government measure, whether it shall be effected by a Tory or by a liberal government, matters little. It is enough that a liberal measure of representative reform must be conceded—a measure which will be but one step further towards that inevitable future in which the invidious distinctions of class shall disappear forever.

Mississippi River Improvement Convention.

Between four and five hundred delegates were present on the first day of the River Improvement Convention at St. Louis on the 12th of February. Only eleven States appear to be represented at this convention; but the whole nation is interested in its objects. The area drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries includes a vast portion of the interior of North America. It is limited above by the high lands in which rise the Red river of the North, the Assiniboin and the Saskatchewan tributaries of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean and the waters that flow into the lakes of British America; on one side by the western slopes of the Alleghenies, and on the other by the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and below by the Gulf of Mexico, into which pours the whole system of rivers, uniting in one main channel. The areas of drainage of the principal branches of the Mississippi—the Missouri, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, the Arkansas and the Red river—have been computed by Elliot to be 1,185,200 square miles, and the total area of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Red river 1,226,600. The entire length of the Mississippi from its source in the "Hauts de Terre" to the Gulf is 2,986 miles; but its main branch, the Missouri, which runs 3,096 miles before uniting with it, is in all, from its source in the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf, 4,506 miles long—the longest river in the world. The amount of wealth which has already found an outlet in these Western waters is almost incredible; but we can scarcely begin to imagine how incalculable it must hereafter become. Immediate measures to improve the facilities for commerce—and, in the first place, to remove the obstructions to commerce—on the Mississippi and its tributaries are of urgent importance.

Not only is a vigorous and systematic way to be waged against those well known old enemies of Mississippi boatmen—the snags and sawyers and drift material or "raft," together with the shifting sand and sediment that bar the channels and border the long coast of the delta, but a new class of obstructions, created during our late civil contest, must be attacked. Not long ago a valuable steamer was lost near Memphis, with its cargo and many precious lives, in consequence of striking against the submerged wrecks of the rebel fleet. More than one steamer and gunboat and fire raft went down with its federal or Confederate flag and still lies embedded in the mud of the Mississippi. These wrecks and the remnants of the battered defensive works of the rebels at different points along the river must be removed. The levees, which were neglected during the war and for long miles were swept away by floods which have covered millions of fertile acres admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton or of sugar, must be restored. Stronger and higher levees must be constructed in lower Louisiana. In this kind of "reconstruction"—the reconstruction of the levees—South and North may surely co-operate with hearty good will. The cut-off at Vicksburg might be advantageously deepened, although additional cut-offs in the upper part of the river and its branches should be prohibited for obvious reasons. The channels of the Atchafalaya and the Bayou Plaquemine should be enlarged. An outlet of the greatest possible capacity from the Mississippi to the head of Lake Borgne should be formed, with a view of converting this ultimately into the main channel of the river. Extensive reservoirs might be formed by placing dams across, with apertures sufficient for their uniform discharge, so as to retain a portion of the water till the floods have subsided below, and thus in part compensate for the loss of the natural reservoirs destroyed by the levees, improve the navigation of the tributaries and proportionally abate the violence of the floods below. In short, whatever experience and due deliberation may suggest as indispensable and practicable in the way of improving the Mississippi and its tributaries should be determined upon and done. No doubt the deliberations of the convention will result in an application to Congress for such appropriations as may be requisite to effect the river improvements which are contemplated. These appropriations should be liberally made, inasmuch as the sums needed for the purpose would form too heavy a burden for the States lying along the course of the Mississippi and as it is but just that the nation should share the expense of works of so great national importance and advantage.

The Recent Configuration—The New Fire Department.

The fire in Broadway, by which nearly a million and a half of property was destroyed, revives the question as to whether we have exhausted the means of guarding against, or, at all events, of greatly mitigating such calamities. The opponents of the paid department point to this, as well as to the many other destructive fires which have occurred since it commenced operations, as evidence that it has failed to effect what was promised in its behalf. If the facts of each case were investigated it would be found that the conclusion is an unfair one. It was never asserted that the paid department would accomplish at once a marked reduction in the aggregate of property destroyed. This can only be the result of several years' experience of the working of the system and of gradual improvements in its organization. If it showed no difference even in this regard there are other points in which its superiority is so manifest that they ought to content us with the change. But it is quite fair to say that it gains nothing by the comparison referred to. Under the old department when a fire took place several buildings, and occasionally a whole block, would fall a prey to the flames. Now the fire is generally confined to a single house or store, showing that when the steam engines once get to work they are thoroughly effective. Whether the losses that occur might be diminished by an addition to the numerical force of the department, by greater vigor and watchfulness on the part of its officers, or by a combination of hand engines with the steamers, are points that should be inquired into. There is no reason why a paid department should be inferior in any respect to a voluntary one. If there be any such inferiority observable it can only be attributable to defects in the organization which can easily be remedied. A well paid and properly disciplined force can be brought within any conditions that may be deemed essential to its efficiency. The severity of the losses which have occurred during

the past year may be due to some fault of management. The matter, at all events, is one that it would be well for the Legislature to investigate. If it does no other good it will satisfy the public doubts on the subject.

Indignation Among the Lawyers.

The lawyers made serious complaints some time ago that their business and that of their clients was materially obstructed by the fact of the judges in some of the courts not being punctual in their attendance on the bench. The discontent appears to have culminated on Tuesday in the Supreme Court, chambers, by a very decided expression of opinion on the part of the lawyers that too much time in the forenoon was devoted to the hearing of *ex parte* cases, and that contested motions were consequently deferred to a late hour, until after the judges had "a somewhat lengthy recess." There ought to be a remedy for this, and it can probably be best found in the construction of additional courts, if those now established are not sufficient for the transaction of legal business. The interests of a large portion of our citizens, as well as the convenience of the lawyers, are involved in this question. It is true that the legal gentlemen may be impatient and even exacting upon the judiciary; but surely there can be a remedy provided which will obviate these conflicts between the two branches of the profession.

Our City Markets.

We published on Wednesday a most interesting descriptive account of all our city markets. The deduction to be drawn from this statement is that this great metropolis is very far behind other cities of much smaller population in the matter of public markets. If we take such cities as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Buffalo, we will find markets there equal to the requirements of the inhabitants, and models of cleanliness, comfort and convenience. Compared with these our Washington Market, Fulton Market and others are mere dens of filth. It is a penance for respectable people to visit them. Tompkins Market and Essex Market may be exceptions, but they are small in comparison with the others, and only supply the wants of circumscribed localities. It is a disgrace to the city that we have not as good markets here as many of the provincial cities can boast of. The Legislature, while overhauling so many matters concerning the welfare of the metropolis, should direct its attention to the fact that we have not a single public market creditable to a city of a million of inhabitants.

MEXICO.

Maximilian in the City of Mexico—Conflicting Rumors—Bazaine and the Last Detachment of the French to Leave the Capital on the 15th of February—Confusion in the Vicinity of Vera Cruz, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1867.

The French steamer *Tahoe*, eight days' run from Vera Cruz, has arrived with telegrams from France from Maximilian and a bag of important despatches for the United States Consul from Vera Cruz.

Maximilian was at the national palace in the city of Mexico. It was rumored that he would abdicate after the French depart. A contrary report says that he would remain and fight it out.

Marshal Bazaine and the last detachment of French troops would leave the capital on February 15.

There were no French transports at Vera Cruz when the *Tahoe* left, but the United States gunboat *Tahoe* was lying in port.

Foreigners were leaving Mexico as rapidly as they could.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New York, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Everything is reported to be in confusion in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Among the passengers on the *Tahoe* is Colonel Dupel, of Maximilian's household.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1867.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly chamber at one o'clock this afternoon. President J. Stanton Gould in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of \$9,202.29. The report of R. V. Johnson, Secretary, was read and adopted. A committee of three from each judicial district were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. After consultation the committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected: For President, General Marcius R. Palmer, of Ontario; Vice Presidents, Thomas H. Fair, New York; Samuel Thomas, Dutchess; Adm. Haver, Rensselaer; Miles Boushays, Washington; Samuel Campbell, Oneida; Joseph McGraw, Jr., Tompkins; H. F. S. Foster, Seneca; James H. Pim, Erie; Corresponding Secretary, B. P. C. Johnson, Albany; Recording Secretary, Erasmus Corning, Jr., Albany; Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, Albany; Executive Committee, Geo. H. Brown, Dutchess; John Havens, New York; S. T. Bator, Queens; S. S. Harrison, Seneca; W. M. Eld, Broome; James Adde, Oneida; W. Chamberlain, Dutchess; J. C. Matthews, Erie.

At the evening session a address was delivered by X. A. Willard on the manufacture of cheese, also an address by Dr. Asa Fitch on the destruction of plants and trees by insects.

NEW YORK STATE HOMOPATHIC SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1867.

At a meeting of the State Homopathic Society to-day the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. B. F. Ornell, Moreau Station; First Vice President, S. B. Barlow, New York; Second Vice President, W. H. Watson, Utica; Third Vice President, W. L. M. Pratt, Albany; Recording Secretary, H. M. Paine, Albany; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Jones, Albany; Treasurer, J. W. Cox, Albany.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me. Feb. 13, 1867.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported the following resolutions in the House to-day:—

Resolved, That political power being an inherent right of the citizen, internal suffrage should be made the uniform rule of all the States of the Union, either by authority already possessed by Congress, or by the necessary amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the present State governments of the republic, being a usurpation of power, were established outside of the legal authority of the nation, and without the sanction of the people, who through the representatives, and that it is the duty of Congress to take the necessary steps for instituting loyal State governments, which shall afford liberty and protection to all the people over whom they exercise authority.

General Butler this afternoon addressed both branches of the Legislature, in response to an invitation from that body. The audience was one of the largest ever assembled in the representatives' hall, the galleries and floor being crowded to excess. Governor Chamberlain and suite and the heads of departments were present. The substance of General Butler's address was upon the mischiefs of the government; that impeachment was intended to remedy what were impeachable offenses, and the manner in which the impeachment and trial were to be conducted; the consequences of conviction, the right of removal, and the suspension of the officer while being tried.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Big Indian Council on the Smoky Hill Route—Threaten War Before the Grass Grows.

TOPKA, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1867.

The editor of the Salt Lake *Pioneer*, who has just arrived via Smoky Hill route, states that at Daver's station there were seven thousand Indians who had met other tribes to decide upon war or peace. One old chief who appeared friendly told the editor if he wanted to save his life he had better get the line "before the grass grows." A lady was told some of the stations by the principal chief that he would have her for his squaw before long.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13, 1867.

Governor Geary has signed the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment.

ELECTION OF A UNITED SENATOR IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1867.

G. Williamson, of Shreveport, formerly on the staff of the General Post Office, was yesterday elected United States Senator.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Thad Stevens' Bill for the Establishment of Military Governments in the South Passed in the House.

The Louisiana Reconstruction Bill Reported in the Senate.

Consideration of the Amending Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

Military Governments for the Southern States.

Mr. Stevens' favorite measure was finally passed by the House to-day, after giving its proponent several uneasy twinges as to its probable fate. A vote of 109 in favor of it to 55 against it was recorded, and Mr. Stevens was so elated at the success that he ventured to assert "that Heaven yet rule, and that there were gods above."

Prospects of Mr. Eliot's Reconstruction Bill.

It is believed that Mr. Eliot's bill for the re-establishment of civil government in Louisiana will pass the Senate before the close